

First Nine Weeks GOVERNMENT

Week(s)	Topics & Objectives	Standards
1	<p>Define government and the basic powers every government holds.</p> <p>Describe the four defining characteristics of the state.</p> <p>Identify four theories that attempt to explain the origin of the state.</p> <p>Understand the purpose of government in the United States and other countries.</p> <p>Classify governments according to three sets of characteristics.</p> <p>Define systems of government based on who can participate.</p> <p>Identify different ways that power can be distributed, geographically, within a state.</p> <p>Describe a government by how power is distributed between the executive and legislative branches.</p> <p>Understand the foundations of democracy.</p> <p>Analyze the connections between democracy and the free enterprise system.</p> <p>Identify the role of the Internet in a democracy.</p>	<p>4. Understand the origins and characteristics of different political systems across time and place, with emphasis on the quest for political democracy, its advances, and its obstacles.</p> <p>a. Explain how the different ideas and structures of feudalism, mercantilism, socialism, fascism, communism, monarchies, parliamentary systems, and constitutional liberal democracies influence economic policies, social welfare policies, and human rights practices. (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Explain the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts:</p> <p>majority rule and individual rights; liberty and equality; state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; and the relationship of religion and government. (DOK 2)</p> <p>7. Understand the fundamental values and principles of a civil society and how they are influenced by and reflective of the culture of the people in the society and understand the meaning and importance of those values and principles for a free society. (We do this every day!)</p> <p>a. Analyze how a civil society makes it possible for people, individually or collectively, to influence government in ways other than voting and elections (e.g., Lobbying, Political Action Committees, —Political Artll/political cartoons, protest songs, plays, movies, novels, etc.). (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Explain how religion and religious diversity has characterized the development of American democracy. (DOK 2)</p>

<p>2</p>	<p>Identify the three basic concepts of government that influenced government in the English colonies. Explain the significance of the following landmark English documents: the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, the English Bill of Rights.</p> <p>Describe the three types of colonies that the English established in North America. Explain how Britain’s colonial policies contributed to the growth of self-government in the colonies.</p> <p>Identify some of the steps that led to growing feelings of colonial unity.</p> <p>Compare the outcomes of the First and Second Continental Congresses.</p> <p>Analyze the ideas of the Declaration of Independence.</p> <p>Describe the drafting of the first State constitutions and summarize the constitutions’ common features.</p> <p>Describe the structure of the government set up under the Articles of Confederation.</p> <p>Explain why the weaknesses of the Articles led to a critical period for the government in the 1780s.</p> <p>Describe how a growing need for a stronger national government led to plans for a Constitutional Convention.</p> <p>Identify the Framers of the Constitution and discuss how the delegates organized the proceedings at the Philadelphia Convention. Compare and contrast the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan for a new constitution. Summarize the major compromises that the delegates agreed to make and the effects of those compromises.</p> <p>Identify some of the sources from which the Framers of the Constitution drew inspiration. Describe the delegates’ reactions to the Constitution as they completed their work. Identify the opposing sides in the fight for ratification and describe the major arguments for and against the Constitution.</p> <p>Describe the inauguration of the new government of the United States of America.</p>	<p>Domestic Affairs</p> <p>1. Understand the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and other important documents of American democracy.</p> <p>a. Explain how the U.S. Constitution calls for a system of shared powers, specifies the role of organized interests, details checks and balances, and explains the importance of an independent judiciary, enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military. (DOK 2)</p>
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<p>3 &4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the important elements of the Constitution. • List the six basic principles of the Constitution. <p>CONGRESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why the Constitution divides power between the houses of Congress. • Describe a term of Congress. • Summarize how sessions of Congress have changed over time. • Describe the size and terms of the House of Representatives. • Explain how House seats are reapportioned among the States after each census. • Describe a typical congressional election and congressional district. • Analyze the formal and informal qualifications for serving in the House. • Compare the size of the Senate to the size of the House of Representatives. • Describe how States have elected senators in the past and present. • Explain how and why a senator's term differs from a representative's term. • Identify the qualifications for serving in the Senate. • Identify the personal and political backgrounds of the current members of Congress. • Compare and contrast the duties of the job of serving in Congress. • Describe the compensation and privileges given to members of Congress. • List the first steps in introducing a new bill in the House. • Describe what happens to a bill once it enters a committee. • Explain how House leaders schedule debate on a bill. • Explain what happens to a bill on the House floor, and identify the final step in passing a bill in the House. • Explain how a bill is introduced in the Senate. • Compare the Senate's rules for debate with those in the House. • Describe the role of conference committees in the legislative process. • Evaluate the actions the President can take 	<p>c. Explain how economic rights are secured and their importance to the individual and to society (e.g., the right to acquire, use, transfer, and dispose of property; right to choose one's work; right to join or not join labor unions; copyrights and patents). 2. Understand the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government as established by the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>a. Analyze Article I of the Constitution as it relates to the legislative branch, including eligibility for office and lengths of terms of representatives and senators; election to office; the roles of the House and Senate in impeachment proceedings; the role of the vice president; the enumerated legislative powers; and the process by which a bill becomes a law. (DOK 2)</p>
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	<p>after both houses have passed a bill.</p>	
	<p>This is done with our citizenship test as well as on-going in-class discussion.</p>	<p>3. Understand the meaning, scope, and limits of rights and obligations of democratic citizenship and that the relationships among democratic citizens and government are mutable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Explain the individual's legal obligations to obey the law, serve as a juror, and pay taxes. (DOK 1)b. Explain the obligations of civic-mindedness, including voting, being informed on civic issues, volunteering and performing public service, and serving in the military or alternative service. (DOK 1)c. Explain how one becomes a citizen of the United States, including the process of naturalization (e.g., literacy, language, and other requirements). (DOK 1)d. Explain how the Constitution can be amended. (DOK 1)

<p>5&6</p>	<p>EXECUTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the President’s many roles. • Understand the formal qualifications necessary to become President. • Discuss issues involving the length of the President’s term. • Describe the President’s pay and benefits. • Explain how the Constitution provides for presidential succession. • Understand the constitutional provisions for presidential disability. • Describe the role of the Vice President. • Explain the Framers’ original provisions for choosing the President. • Outline how the rise of political parties changed the original provisions set out in the Constitution. • Describe the role of conventions in the presidential nominating process. • Evaluate the importance of presidential primaries. • Understand the role of the caucus-convention process in States that do not hold primaries. • Outline the events that take place during a national convention. • Examine the characteristics that determine who is nominated as a presidential candidate. • Understand the function of the electoral college today. • Describe the flaws in the electoral college. • Outline the advantages and disadvantages of proposed reforms to the electoral college system. • Explain why Article II of the Constitution is so controversial. • List several reasons for the growth of presidential power. • Explain how the President’s own views have affected the power of the office. • Identify where the President gets the power to execute federal laws. • Define <i>ordinance power</i>, and explain where it comes from. • Explain how the appointment power works. • Summarize the historical debate over the removal power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Analyze the influence of the media on American political life. (DOK 3) 2. Understand the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government as established by the U.S. Constitution. b. Analyze Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers. (DOK 2)
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	<p>NOTE: This includes MOCK ELECTION</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>JUDICIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain why the Constitution created a national judiciary, and describe its structure. • Identify the criteria that determine whether a case is under the jurisdiction of a federal court, and compare the types of federal court jurisdiction. • Outline the process for appointing federal judges. • List the terms of office for federal judges and explain how their salaries are determined. • Examine the roles of federal court officers. • Define the concept of judicial review. • Outline the scope of the Supreme Court’s jurisdiction. • Examine how cases reach the Supreme Court. • Summarize the way the Court operates. • Describe the structure and jurisdiction of the federal district courts. • Describe the structure and jurisdiction of the federal courts of appeals. • Describe the structure and jurisdiction of the two other constitutional courts. • Explain how Americans’ commitment to freedom led to the creation of the Bill of Rights. • Understand the concepts of limited government and the relativity of individual rights. • Show how federalism affects individual rights and how the 9th and 14th amendments provide further guarantees of those rights. • Examine why a free society cannot exist 	<p>2. Understand the roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government as established by the U.S. Constitution.</p> <p>c. Analyze Article III of the Constitution as it relates to judicial branch, including the length of terms of judges and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (DOK 2) a. Explain Supreme Court rulings that have resulted in controversies over changing interpretations of civil rights, including those in Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Miranda v. Arizona, Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, Adarand Constructors, Inc. v. Pena, and United States v. Virginia (VMI). (DOK 2)</p>

	<p>without free expression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the “wall of separation between church and state” set up by the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment. • Summarize the Supreme Court rulings on religion and education, as well as other Establishment Clause cases. • Explain how the Supreme Court has interpreted and limited the Free Exercise Clause. • Explain the importance of the two-way free exchange of ideas. • Summarize how the Supreme Court has limited seditious speech and obscenity. • Examine the issues of prior restraint and press confidentiality, and describe the limits the Court has placed on the media. • Define symbolic speech and commercial speech, and describe the limits on their exercise. • Explain the Constitution’s guarantees of assembly and petition. • Summarize how the government can limit the time, place, and manner of assembly. • Compare and contrast the freedom-of-assembly issues that arise on public versus private property. • Explore how the Supreme Court has interpreted freedom of association. 	
	NOTE: MOCK TRIAL AND COURT CASE BRIEFS	
8	<p>CIVIL GOVERNMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the history, contents, and importance of the first State constitutions. • List the basic principles and the kinds of provisions found in every State constitution. • Explain the process for constitutional change. • Analyze the need for reform of State constitutions. 	<p>7. Understand the fundamental values and principles of a civil society and how they are influenced by and reflective of the culture of the people in the society and understand the meaning and importance of those values and principles for a free society.</p> <p>a. Analyze how a civil society makes it possible for people, individually or collectively, to influence government in ways other than voting and</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the structure and size of State legislatures. • Describe the election process, terms, and compensation of State legislators. • Explain the powers and organization of State legislatures. • Summarize the legislative process at the State level. • Describe the office of governor. • Summarize the governor’s many roles, including the powers, duties, and limitations of the office. • List and describe the other State executive offices. • Describe some differences among counties. • Examine the government structures of counties. • Identify the functions of counties. • Analyze the need for reform in county government. • Examine the governments of towns, townships, and special districts. • Examine reasons for America’s shift from a rural to an urban society. • Explain the process of incorporation and the function of city charters. • Contrast the major forms of city government. • Evaluate the need for city planning. • Outline the challenges that face suburbs and metropolitan areas. • Explain why State governments have a major role in providing important services. • Identify the types of services that States and local governments provide. • Analyze why the amount and types of services available to citizens vary greatly from State to State. • Describe the major federal and State limits on raising revenue. • List the four major principles of sound taxation. • Identify major tax and nontax sources of State and local revenue. 	<p>elections (e.g., Lobbying, Political Action Committees, —Political Artll/political cartoons, protest songs, plays, movies, novels, etc.). (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Explain how religion and religious diversity has characterized the development of American democracy. (DOK 2)</p> <p>c. Analyze the influence of the media on American political life. (DOK 3)</p>
9	Spare Week, Congress sometimes goes longer The Presidency can go longer.	

Second Nine Weeks Economics

Week(s)	Topics & Objectives	Standards
10	<p>Define economics and describe why individuals must make choices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the concepts of scarcity and shortage. • Identify land, labor, and capital as the three factors of production, and identify the two types of capital. • Explain the role of entrepreneurs in an economy <p>Describe why every decision involves trade-offs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the trade-offs and opportunity cost of a decision by using a decision-making grid. • Explain how people make decisions by thinking at the margin. • Explain what a production possibilities graph shows. • Demonstrate how production possibilities graphs show efficiency, growth, and cost. • Understand that a country's production possibilities depend on its available resources and Technology <p>INCLUDES SUPERMARKET ACTIVITY</p>	<p>4. Understand that resources are limited and therefore choices must be made.</p> <p>a. Explain why individuals and societies can not have all the goods and services that they want and as a result, they make choices that involve costs and benefits. (DOK 2)</p> <p>b. Describe how effective decision-making requires comparing the additional costs of alternatives with the additional benefits of alternatives. (DOK 2)</p> <p>c. Describe how people respond to positive and negative incentives in predictable ways. (DOK 2)</p> <p>d. Explain how voluntary exchange occurs only when all participating parties expect to</p>
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the three key economic questions of what to produce, how to produce, and who consumes what is produced. • Summarize the basic economic goals societies share. • Compare and contrast the four economic systems: traditional economy, market economy, centrally planned economy, and mixed economy. • Explain why markets exist. • Analyze the free market economy. • Understand the self-regulating nature of the marketplace. • Identify the advantages of a free market economy. • Describe how a centrally planned economy is organized. • Analyze the centrally planned economy of the 	<p>c. Describe how people respond to positive and negative incentives in predictable ways. (DOK 2)</p> <p>d. Explain how voluntary exchange occurs only when all participating parties expect to</p> <p>c. Analyze the role of a market economy in establishing and preserving political and personal liberty (e.g., through the works of Adam Smith). (DOK 3)</p> <p>Economics</p>

	<p>former Soviet Union.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the problems of a centrally planned economy. • Explain the rise of mixed economic systems. • Analyze a circular flow diagram of a mixed economy. • Compare the mixed economies of various nations along a continuum between centrally planned and free market systems. • Understand the role of free enterprise in the economy of the United States. 	
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify ways that the government acts to protect Americans' economic rights within our system of free enterprise. • List examples of how the government creates policies to serve the public interest. • Describe how the government intervenes to protect public health, safety, and well-being. • Summarize the U.S. political debate on ways to fight poverty. • Describe the main programs through which the government redistributes income. • Analyze market failures. • Identify examples of public goods. • Evaluate how the government allocates some resources by managing externalities. • Explain how the government tracks and seeks to influence business cycles. • Analyze the government's economic goals. • Explain why and how the government encourages innovation. 	<p>6. Understand the personal economic consequences of spending and investment decisions made by individuals, businesses, and governments.</p> <p>c. Analyze the role of government (defining property rights, providing public goods and services, regulating in cases of market failure and promoting market competition) in helping to provide for a just distribution of economic resources and opportunities among citizens in a market economy. (DOK 3)</p> <p>a. Demonstrate how American culture promotes entrepreneurship. (DOK 3)</p>
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the law of demand. • Understand how the substitution effect and the income effect influence decisions. • Create a demand schedule for an individual and a market. • Analyze the information presented in a demand curve. • Understand the difference between a change in quantity demanded and a shift in the demand curve. • Identify several factors that determine demand and can cause a shift in the demand curve. • Explain how the change in the price of one good can affect demand for a related good. 	<p>5. Understand that markets exist when buyers and sellers interact and engage in exchange.</p> <p>a. Analyze, using supply and demand curves, the relationship of the concept of incentives to the law of supply, and the relationship of the concept of incentives and substitutes to the law of demand. (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Investigate and explain how markets determine prices and thereby allocate goods and services and describe how market prices send signals and provide incentives to buyers and sellers. (DOK 2)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how to calculate elasticity of demand. • Determine elasticity of demand from a demand schedule and a demand curve. • Identify factors that affect elasticity. • Explain how firms use elasticity and revenue to make decisions. 	
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the law of supply. • Create a supply schedule and a supply curve. • Explain elasticity of supply and how it affects producer decisions. • Understand how elasticity of supply changes in the short run and in the long run. • Explain how firms decide how much labor to hire to produce a certain level of output. • Analyze the production costs of a firm. • Understand how a firm chooses to set output. • Explain how a firm decides to shut down an unprofitable business • Explain how input costs affect the supply of a good. • Identify three ways that the government can influence the supply of a good. • Understand supply and demand in the global economy. • Analyze the effects of other factors that affect supply. 	<p>5. Understand that markets exist when buyers and sellers interact and engage in exchange.</p> <p>a. Analyze, using supply and demand curves, the relationship of the concept of incentives to the law of supply, and the relationship of the concept of incentives and substitutes to the law of demand. (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Investigate and explain how markets determine prices and thereby allocate goods and services and describe how market prices send signals and provide incentives to buyers and sellers. (DOK 2)</p>
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List two common barriers that prevent firms from entering a market. • Describe prices and output in a perfectly competitive market. • Understand how economists define the word <i>monopoly</i>. • Describe how monopolies are formed, including government monopolies. • Explain how a firm with a monopoly sets output and price, and why companies practice price discrimination. • Compare monopolistic competition to monopoly and perfect competition. • Explain how firms compete without lowering prices. • Understand how firms in a monopolistically competitive market set output. • Define oligopoly and list three ways for firms in an oligopoly to control a market. • Understand how firms use market power. • List three market practices that the government regulates or bans to protect competition. 	<p>c. Analyze the role of government (defining property rights, providing public goods and services, regulating in cases of market failure and promoting market competition) in helping to provide for a just distribution of economic resources and opportunities among citizens in a market economy. (DOK</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define deregulation, and list its effects on several industries. 	
16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA). • Explain how gross domestic product (GDP) is calculated. • Explain the difference between nominal and real GDP. • List the main limitations of GDP. • Describe other income and output measures. • Identify factors that influence GDP. • Identify the phases of the business cycle. • Describe four key factors that keep the business cycle going. • Explain how economists forecast fluctuations in the business cycle. • Identify historical instances of major changes in the business cycle. • Analyze why U.S. business cycles may change in the future • Describe how economists measure a nation's economic growth. • Understand capital deepening and how it contributes to economic growth. • Analyze how saving and investment are related to economic growth. • Summarize the impact of population growth, government, and foreign trade on economic growth. • Identify the causes and impact of technological progress. 	<p>1. Understand that the nation's overall economy is characterized by the interaction of spending and production decisions.</p> <p>a. Analyze the causes and effects of choices made by various sectors in the economy (e.g., households, businesses, and governments, etc.) in the production and distribution of resources. (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Predict how changes in a nation's overall level of income, employment, and prices determine changes in the economy's level of output or real Gross Domestic Product or GDP. (DOK 3)</p>
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what is meant by developed nations and less developed countries. • Identify the tools used to measure levels of development. • Describe the characteristics of developed nations and less developed countries. • Understand how levels of development are ranked. • Identify the causes and effects of rapid population growth. • Understand how resource distribution and physical capital influence development. • Understand the importance of human capital to development. • Analyze how political factors and debt are 	<p>2. Understand that there is an increasing economic interdependence among nations in the global economy.</p> <p>a. Cite evidence and explain how both production and consumption increase when regions and nations specialize in what they can produce at the lowest cost, and then trade with others. (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Explain how foreign exchange rates represent the market price of one nation's currency in terms of another nation's currency. (DOK 2)</p> <p>c. Use measures of economic development to draw</p>

	<p>obstacles to development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the role investment plays in development. • Identify the purposes of foreign aid. • Describe the functions of various international economic institutions • Identify some important steps in moving from a centrally planned economy toward a free market economy. • Describe the political and economic changes that have taken place in Russia in recent decades. • Describe the actions that China's communist government has taken to introduce free market reforms into China. 	<p>conclusions about the lives and futures of people and societies in the various world regions and countries. (DOK 3)</p> <p>b. Compare and contrast poverty as it exists in other industrialized nations and in the developing economies around the world. (DOK 2)</p> <p>c. Analyze the role of a market economy in establishing and preserving political and personal liberty (e.g., through the works of Adam Smith). (DOK 3)</p>
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FIRST Nine Weeks HONORS GOVERNMENT		
Week(s)	Topics & Objectives	Standards
1	<p>List the two basic questions to be asked about American (or any other) government, and show that they are distinct questions. 2. Explain what is meant by power in general human terms and by political power in particular, relating the latter to authority, legitimacy, and democracy in the context of American government. 3. Distinguish among the two concepts of democracy mentioned in the chapter, explaining in which of these senses the textbook refers to American government as democratic. 4. Differentiate between majoritarian politics and elitist politics, explaining the four major theories of the latter.</p>	

	<p>5. Explain how political change makes political scientists cautious in stating how politics works or what values dominate it.</p>	
2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Compare the American and French Revolutions of the same era with respect to the ideals that motivated them.2. Explain the notion of higher law by which the colonists felt they were entitled to certain natural rights. List these rights.3. Discuss the Declaration of Independence as a lawyer’s brief prepared for court argument of a case.4. Compare what the colonists believed was a legitimate basis for government with what monarchies—such as that in Great Britain at the time—believed was a legitimate basis for government.5. List and discuss the shortcomings of government under the Articles of Confederation.6. Discuss the backgrounds of the writers of the Constitution, and explain why these men tended to be rather mistrustful of the notion of democracy.7. Compare and contrast the Virginia and New Jersey plans, and show how they led to the Great Compromise.8. Explain why the separation of powers and federalism became key parts of the Constitution. Hint: the Framers’ intention was not to make the system more democratic, nor was it to make it more efficient.9. Show how James Madison’s notions of human nature played an important role in the framing of the Constitution.10. Explain why the Constitution did not include a bill of rights. Then explain why one was added.11. Explain why the Founders failed to address the question of slavery in a definitive way.12. Discuss whether “women were left out of the Constitution.”13. Summarize Charles Beard’s analysis of the economic motivations of the Framers and the counter-analyses of those who disagree with Beard.14. List and explain the two major types of constitutional reform advocated today, along with specific reform measures.	

3	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the difference between federal and centralized systems of government, and give examples of each.2. Show how competing political interests at the Constitutional Convention led to the adoption of a federal system, but one that was not clearly defined.3. Outline the ways in which the courts interpreted national and state powers and why the doctrine of dual federalism is still alive.4. State why federal grants-in-aid to the states have been politically popular, and cite what have proved to be the pitfalls of such grants.5. Distinguish between categorical grants and block grants or general revenue sharing.6. Explain why, despite repeated attempts to reverse the trend, categorical grants have continued to grow more rapidly than block grants.7. Distinguish between mandates and conditions of aid with respect to federal grant programs to states and localities.8. Define devolution and its roots.9. Discuss whether or to what extent federal grants to the states have succeeded in creating uniform national policies comparable to those of centralized governments.	
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Discuss the relationship of the Bill of Rights to the concept of democratic rule of the majority, and give examples of tension between majority rule and minority rights. Explain how the politics of civil liberties may at times become a mass issue, and offer several examples.2. Describe the conflicts that have arisen between those who claim First Amendment rights and those who are in favor of sedition laws that might restrict freedom of speech. Explain how the Supreme Court attempts to balance competing interests. Describe the various tests that the Court has applied.	

3. Explain how the structure of the federal system affects the application of the Bill of Rights. How has the Supreme Court used the Fourteenth Amendment to expand coverage in the federal system? Discuss changing conceptions of the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

4. List the categories under which the Supreme Court may classify "speech." Explain the distinction between protected and unprotected speech, and name the various forms of expression that are not protected under the First Amendment. Describe the test used by the Court to decide the circumstances under which freedom of expression may be qualified.

5. State what the Supreme Court decided in *Miranda v. Arizona*, and explain why that case illustrates how the Court operates in most such due-process cases.

6. Analyze why the resolution of civil liberties issues involves politics as well as law. Discuss the political factors that influence the Supreme Court when it decides fundamental civil liberties issues.

1. Contrast the experience of economic interest groups with that of black groups in obtaining satisfaction of their interests from the government. Indicate why in most circumstances the black movement involved interest groups rather than client politics. Describe the strategies used by black leaders to overcome their political weaknesses, and explain why the civil rights movement has become more conventional in its strategy in recent years.

2. Summarize the legal struggles of blacks to secure rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, and state how the Court construed that amendment in the civil rights cases and in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

Discuss the NAACP strategy of litigation, and indicate why it was suited to the political circumstances. Summarize the rulings in *Brown v. Board of Education* and compare them with those in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.

3. Discuss the rationale used by the Supreme Court in ordering busing to achieve desegregation. Explain the apparent inconsistency between *Brown* and *Charlotte-Mecklenburg*. State why these decisions are not really inconsistent, and explain why the courts chose busing as an equitable remedy to deal with de jure segregation.

4. Trace the campaign launched by blacks for a set of civil rights laws. Explain why they used nonviolent techniques. Discuss the conflict between the agenda-setting and the coalition-building aspects of the movement. Demonstrate how civil rights advocates could overcome sources of resistance in Congress.

5. Describe the differences between the black civil rights movement and the women's movement. List the various standards used by the courts in interpreting the Fourteenth Amendment, and explain how these standards differ depending on whether blacks or women are involved.

6. Summarize the debate over "compensatory action" versus "preferential treatment" and targets versus quotas in affirmative action.

5	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain why elections in the United States are both more democratic and less democratic than those of other countries.2. Demonstrate the differences between the party-oriented campaigns of the nineteenth century and the candidate-oriented ones of today, explaining the major elements of a successful campaign for office today.3. Discuss how important campaign funding is to election outcomes, what the major sources of such funding are under current law, and how successful reform legislation has been in purifying U.S. elections of improper monetary influences.4. Discuss the partisan effects of campaigns, or why the party with the most registered voters does not always win the election.5. Define the term realigning election and discuss the major examples of such elections in the past, as well as recent debates over whether realignment is again underway.6. Describe what the Democrats and the Republicans, respectively, must do to put together a successful national coalition to achieve political power in any election.7. Outline the major arguments on either side of the question of whether elections result in major changes in public policy in the United States.	
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Explain the differences between the positions of president and prime minister.2. Discuss the approach of the Founders toward executive power.3. Sketch the evolution of the presidency from 1789 to the present.4. List and describe the various offices that make up the office of the president.5. Review discussions of presidential character and how these relate to the achievements in office of various presidents.6. Enumerate and discuss the various facets—formal and informal—of presidential power.	

7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the differences between Congress and Parliament. 2. Delineate the role that the Framers expected Congress to play. 3. Pinpoint the significant eras in the evolution of Congress. 4. Describe the characteristics of members of Congress. 5. Discuss the relationship between ideology and civility in Congress in recent years. 6. Identify the factors that help to explain why a member of Congress votes as she or he does. 7. Outline the process for electing members of Congress. 8. Identify the functions of party affiliation in the organization of Congress. 9. Explain the effect of committee reform on the organization of Congress. 10. Describe the formal process by which a bill becomes a law. 11. Explain the ethical problems confronting Congress. 	
8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain what judicial review is, and trace its origin in this country to Marbury v. Madison. 2. List and comment on the three eras of varying Supreme Court influences on national policy from the days of slavery to the present. 3. Explain what is meant by a dual court system, and describe the effects it has on how cases are handled and appealed. 4. List the various steps that cases go through to be appealed to the Supreme Court, and explain the considerations involved at each level. 5. Discuss the dimensions of power exercised today by the Supreme Court and the opposing viewpoints on the desirability of activism by that court. 6. Develop arguments for and against an activist Supreme Court. 	
9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain how certain issues at certain times get placed on the public agenda for action. 2. Identify the terms costs, benefits, and perceived as used in this chapter. 	

	<p>3. Use these terms to define the four types of politics presented in the text—majoritarian, interest group, client, and entrepreneurial—giving examples of each.</p> <p>4. Review the history of business regulation in this country, using it to exemplify these four types of politics.</p> <p>5. Discuss the roles played in the process of public policy formation by people’s perceptions, beliefs, interests, and values.</p>	
<p>Fourth Nine Weeks</p>		
Week(s)	Topics & Objectives	Standards
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		

34		
35		
36		